

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1902.

The reply to the question of who wrote Wilcox's school bill is still on the calendar with no chance of its being reached at this session.

It often happens, when a transport is here, that the fish market stalls find themselves minus in the morning of some of their stock of staples.

The feelings of the Don, while all the other Europeans hasten to assure Uncle Sam that they were his to command during the Spanish war, have not yet been reported. Perhaps they are unreportable.

Now that Prince Henry is coming with a bag full of presents, Pettigrew feels a keen sense of his loss of a Senatorship. When things were being given away Pettigrew always managed to be around.

The report of Acting Gov. Cooper, which has come back from Washington, is a good sized book, handsomely illustrated with maps and pictures—a work which ought, as the hackneyed phrase runs, to be in every library. We take it for granted that the report is being attentively read at Washington.

It ought to be easy matter to invent a machine to cut down lantana and tear out its roots. A steam roller with broad spikes on the cylinder and wing saws run on a principle not unlike the cutter of a mowing machine, would soon reduce a lantana patch to a harrowed field. After that deep plowing or the turning in of cattle and horses ought to get the place in shape for future pasturage.

The delegate in Congress from Porto Rico has entered a vigorous protest against reciprocity with Cuba. What the delegate from Hawaii is doing about it nobody knows, but the chances are that the man who draws his measure is at work on an amendment to the educational bill providing steam heaters for each tropical school house, and hasn't come to the Cuban problem yet.

## LEGISLATION IS LAGGING.

With the passing of the first one-third of the long session of Congress, there is such a condition of general legislation, according to the reports from the capital, that there well may be a stock-taking with a view of looking into the chances of legislation along the ordinary lines.

By the last reports there have been made few advances with the special legislation, which it was expected would result from the session. Cuba was heralded as one of the things to be cared for during the session, and entered the lists groomed by the President himself. The outlook was for speedy action, but it developed early in the race that the opposition of members who came from the best States, was too strong to be overcome, and the result was that the House Committee sidetracked the bill to give place to the war revenue reduction measure.

After years of waiting and discussion the present session was looked to to secure definite action along lines favorable for the early construction of the interoceanic canal. And yet with a report of the Walker commission favoring the Nicaragua route, favorable action of the House, which heretofore has been the laggard upon this subject, there promises to be such a snarl between the advocates of the two routes, as will delay action indefinitely. The same may be said of the conditions which surround the cable proposition. There are two parties to the controversy over cable matters. While one advocates government ownership the other wants the privilege given to a private corporation. Between the two there is such feeling that all action is being kept back and there may be even yet defeat for the bills which have come out of the committee, to provide for a cable.

Coming to Hawaiian matters, there seems every prospect that the bill providing for the redemption of Hawaiian coins will get through, as well certain provisions for lighthouses and harbor surveys, but from the outlook there is little hope for land legislation and less for the county and school bills which were introduced by Delegate Wilcox. It has been the gossip that there was never any intention on the part of Wilcox to press the latter measures, but that they were introduced for the purpose of procuring printed copies to send to the Home Rulers for consideration as matters which might be brought before the next legislature. The Wilcoxian land scheme, without the endorsement of the Interior Department will have less chance than a rational taxation measure would possess at the hands of a Home Rule committee.

With so much of the session gone without any definite action, even forecast by the preliminary actions of House and Senate, there seems to be paved a way for the appropriation bills which are in the course of preparation and which have the right of way. Hawaii is interested in every one of the budget measures, for with a naval station, with demand for public buildings, for warves, harbor improvements, fortifications and for agricultural, fisheries and forestry investigations, there seems no chance for the framing of any appropriation measure without giving some money for these islands.

## FEDERAL AID FOR HAWAII.

There is an easy way, and one not without precedent, for Congress to provide the money that is needed to put Honolulu in as good sanitary shape as Havana, or Santiago, or Manila, or any of the other seaport cities which have been cleared of filth and the diseases of filth by Federal aid.

The way is to turn over the money derived from customs and internal revenue duties here to the United States health authorities and have them use it to cleanse this town and put it in the way of keeping clean.

The amount, representing one year's customs and internal revenue income, on account of Hawaii, would be about \$1,500,000. If more were needed it might be had in the profits made from the Hawaiian postoffices.

What are the precedents for such a policy? They are found in the enacted Porto Rican tariff and in the projected Philippine tariff.

The Porto Rican tariff provides that all duties collected at the custom houses and internal revenue offices of the island shall be returned to the Porto Rican treasury for domestic uses of a public character. It is provided further that all duties collected in the United States from Porto Rican goods shall be similarly bestowed and spent.

These concessions are also embraced in the Philippine tariff bill. Should a million or ten millions or any other sum be derived by the United States Treasury, after the bill has been enacted, from Philippine commerce and trade, the total amount will be remitted to the Philippine treasury.

Is there any reason why Honolulu should be debarred, because it is a seaport of a United States Territory, from benefits which are freely given to cities located in possessions or colonies of the United States? In all three cases, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the principal revenues have been absorbed by the sovereign country, but in only one case, that of Hawaii, has the sovereign country failed to return them.

Is there any good reason why Hawaii should be discriminated against in this way?

The bubonic plague threatens us. Any Congressman who reads these lines may learn from the bulletins of the United States Quarantine service just what the danger is. To deal with the plague of two years ago we went into debt about a million and a half of dollars to people whose houses we had to burn, besides spending all the surplus in the Hawaiian treasury. The surplus was derived from the customs and postal revenues which we no longer control. These have gone to Washington to swell the surplus in the United States treasury. The money is not needed there but it is vitally needed here. We should not expend it or have it expended as Porto Rico does her remitted payments, on roads, bridges, lighthouses and public edifices but on KEEPING THIS PORT FROM BECOMING A SOURCE OF INFECTION FOR THE PACIFIC COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE REST OF THE WORLD.

The only way this can be done is with the help of the Federal Government. The Territory of Hawaii, owing to the vicious refusal of an aboriginal Legislature to pass revenue bills—a refusal which was intended to coerce the Governor into appointing aborigines to offices which they would use for purposes of plunder—this refusal, we say, has left the Territory on the verge of bankruptcy. To call an extra session would be to simply repeat the old experience at a cost of not less than \$50,000 in salaries and perquisites. So nothing is left but an appeal to Caesar.

New Orleans, when it had yellow fever, did not appeal in vain. Jacksonville, Florida, when in like extremity, asked but to receive. The United States Government is proud of the fact that it has redeemed Havana from yellow fever and freed other Spanish-American cities from filth and from zymotic diseases. Can it be that Honolulu, bereft of its principal sources of public income and in deadly peril of the pestilence, shall be compelled to take what may come to it simply because it is situated in an American Territory, when other threatened or afflicted seaports, not yet organized within the Union and one of them about to become the capital of a foreign republic, are redeemed from danger of the plague by Federal authority and at the cost of millions?

## THE PROPOSED HISTORY.

Hawaii is in need of such an inscribed history as Professor Alexander and the Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop are able to write. Its story is most interesting and varied, and as yet has never been adequately told. There were reasons of state why Professor Alexander could not make his Brief History all it should have been, some matters of an epoch-making character having been disregarded in the text. Nor has any historian yet told the full story of missionary influence upon Hawaii, without which a history of these islands would be barren indeed. For such work Prof. Alexander and Dr. Bishop are peculiarly qualified.

Both were born here; both have reverent memories; both have written copiously about Hawaii and are familiar with the treasures of the Hawaiian Historical Society; both are men of grave habit and are well on in years of literary discretion; in collaboration they would produce a standard work. As there are no other men in or out of Hawaii with their precise qualifications, we trust they will consider the writing of a new history, on the plan described, as a public duty.

## HOME RULE INCONSISTENCY.

It is a remarkable fact that a man representing a distinctively Home Rule movement, as Delegate Wilcox is presumed to be doing, should frame a policy for Hawaii in Congress which utterly contravenes the Home Rule principle.

Home Rule, if it means anything here, stands for the control of the domestic affairs of Hawaii by the citizens of the Territory. Yet Mr. Wilcox is forever introducing bills that touch our most intimate concerns and which presuppose federal and not local control of island administration. Instead of waiting for the Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign a city and county bill, he tries to get one from Congress. He consults nobody here; instead, he accepts suggestions from strangers which would, if enacted into law, prove inoperative under our special conditions. All the people who would be home rule can know when laws are proposed for their government, comes the dispatches announcing their introduction by the Home Rule Delegate. In the text, arriving by mail, of the bills themselves.

The school bill is another instance wherein Wilcox has violated the Home Rule spirit, if not the letter.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Clarke and Henry's scow will probably be launched today, and be taken down to Pearl Harbor tomorrow.

Dr. Waterhouse, who was reported as refusing to attend in the Japanese poisoning case, was not called.

Senator and Mrs. Henry Waterhouse have gone to the Peninsula to spend a few weeks in their country home.

An amendment to the articles of association of the Lahaina Ice Company was filed yesterday. The capital stock is increased to \$30,000.

Clerk Mailing yesterday received the marshal's return of service upon the New York board of general appraisers in the appeal of H. Hamano.

The Superintendent of Public Works has appointed Mr. E. F. Schmidt as agent, with authority to look after the numbering of the buildings in Honolulu.

A dotting mother guiding her very young son about the streets with a chain attached to his waist, is one of the amusing sights on Port street, occasionally.

Vandeville at the Orpheum Saturday night.

There is a lot of money in the hands of the people here, and it is being used for the improvement of the city. The money is being used for the improvement of the city.

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## Catarrh

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a want of tone in the system.

Soothe the inflamed membrane, strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop—to do this purify the blood.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took four bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since. As a blood purifier I can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM STEWART, 1000 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... 8,500,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 85,000,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 93,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, etc., by sea and land, against fire or theft, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

## Castle &amp; Cooke.

—LIMITED—

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## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

Bertha F. Hough has brought suit against Luther W. Hough for divorce, alleging non-support.

## Homburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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